The New-York Times.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Territories on the Indian Reservation—A Separate Territorial District to be established—Mr. Crittenden's Substitute—Meeting of the Democratic Committee of Conference—Failure to Agree, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 29.

Mr. MONTGOMERY, of Pennsylvania, will introduce a bill extending preemption rights to settlers on the Indian reservation, bordering the Mississippi and Lake Pepin. There are eight thousand settlers on the lands which they have improved, and there is a conflict between them and the speculators, who bought Indian warrants and claim a right to locate on those lands. Delegations from both sides are here, and a strong fight is going on.

The Committee on Territories in the Senate will report a bill organizing a Territorial Government in Arizona, but will report in favor of making it a separate judicial district. Senator GWIN will move to substitute for Territorial bill. The Committee once voted in favor of this, even after the amendment offered by Senator DOUGLAS, providing that the State Constitution which might be formed should be submitted to the people, had been adopted. They reconsidered the vote on motion of Mr. CLAY, of Alabama.

The Republicans are not yet agreed on Caucus nominations. Among those who most strenuously object to it are GRIMES and MORR, of Ohio; FESSENDEN, of Maine; FOSTER, of Wisconsin; WADE and LOGAN, of Michigan; BUCHANAN, of New-York; DIXON, of Connecticut, etc.

The Democratic committee of conference agreed upon by the caucus on Saturday night is constituted as follows:

Senators—Messrs. Stephens, Keitt, Craig of Missouri, Gardner, Quitman, J. Glancy Jones, Houston, Bocock, Stevenson, and Cushing.

Members—Messrs. English, Greenback, Cockerill, Foley, Ball, Clark, McKibben, Pendleton, (citizens on both sides,) Owen Jones and Dewart of Pennsylvania.

Mr. STEPHENS disavows having authorized the statement that he would vote against Lecompton.

It is understood to-day that McKENNAN will vote for Lecompton, in consequence of the request of the Governor's Legislature.

The Committee assembled this evening at 7½ o'clock. Every member of the Committee was present. Brenkle left off on the Anti-Lecompton side, but would not make a formal proposition until certain concessions were granted. The Lecomptonites would concede nothing, and the Committee adjourned, after a conference of over two hours, without an agreement. This ends the matter.

Messrs. BRANCH and WILSON DAVIS will speak on Wednesday.

LATER.—There was a caucus of twenty-two Anti-Lecompton Democrats to-day. They resolve to stand firm by Mr. CRITTENDEN's amendment to the end. All the Republicans have accepted of Mr. CRITTENDEN's amendment. The opposition still counts one hundred and twenty votes. O.

[FROM THE REPORTERS FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 29.

The Democratic Caucus Committee met this evening in the Capitol. All the members were present except Mr. CLEMENS, of Missouri. There was full and free comparison of views and interchange of opinion. All the proceedings were conducted with the utmost harmony. Several amendments to the Senate's bill were suggested and explained, but the Lecompton-Anti-Lecompton controversy already embraced in the amendment, the point discussed, was the power of the people to amend the Constitution before 1864. On this there was a diversity of opinion, but there was a general agreement that it could be amended prior to that time notwithstanding the words in the Constitution. The Committee adjourned without taking any decision on the propositions presented.

Another caucus was also held in one of the Committee rooms of the Capitol to-night. Its exact character could not be ascertained, but some of the Anti-Lecompton Democrats who had previously attended the conferences of the Committee of Twenty were present. It is believed the caucus was composed of Anti-Lecompton Democrats generally.

The Navy Department has received dispatches from Lieut. CRAVEN, dated Pistol, Feb. 17 and 23, saying that the exploring party had returned to the Gulf of Darien for want of provisions. Considerable ill-health prevailed, and Surgeon O'HARA was left at Pistol to attend to the sick. On Lieut. CRAVEN's way down the Atrato he met Lieut. MICHLER's division, who were running a level with great rapidity. Lieut. CRAVEN confidently expects that the survey will be completed by the 20th of March.

Private dispatches from California state that Lieut. IRVIN, steamer the Explorer, had not been aground, as stated in the California papers, and that the explorations of the tributaries of the West was progressing successfully. The steamer *Jessup*, which sunk, was not connected with the expedition.

The City Councils to-night passed a joint resolution declaring that the Government of the city of Washington is unable to preserve order under existing circumstances, and appointing a Committee to appeal to Congress for the establishment of a permanent Police, to be under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior; also a resolution for a temporary Police of one hundred men, twenty-one of whom to be mounted, armed and equipped.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, Monday, March 29.

Mr. FITZPATRICK informed the Senators present that the Vice-President had been compelled to leave for his family in the South, and that the Senate must elect a President pro tem.

A ballot was taken, resulting as follows:

Whole number of votes	41
Mr. Fitzpatrick	28
Mr. Fessenden	12
Mr. [illegible]	1
Necessary for a choice	22

Messrs. SLIDELL and DIXON conducted Mr. FITZPATRICK to the Chair, and he took the oath.

Numerous memorials and private bills of an unimportant nature were presented.

The consideration of the bill for the admission of Minnesota was resumed, the pending question being on Mr. MASON's motion to amend the second section of the bill, so as to give only one Representative.

Mr. HUNTER (Va.) advocated the amendment.

Messrs. PUGH (Ohio) and FESSENDEN (Ind.) were in favor of three, or at the least two Representatives. The latter complimented the law-abiding and industrious character of the people of Minnesota.

Mr. CRITTENDEN (Ky.) was in favor of allowing only one Representative to Minnesota.

Mr. SIMMONS (R. I.) thought she should have two, provided the fraction permitted a second.

Mr. TRUMBULL (Ill.) would base the apportionment on the census: Iowa, with six to eight hundred thousand population, and ninety thousand Presidential voters, is entitled to two Representatives.

Mr. POLK, of Missouri, argued strongly for three Representatives, the census of Minnesota being imperfect, and said that if Iowa is imperfectly represented, that was no reason why Minnesota should be. He would move an amendment, that Minnesota be allowed three Representatives, and that a new census be taken, and proper pay given to the census-takers to have it correct. He regarded the Constitution of Minnesota as not Republican, because it gives aliens the right to vote.

Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, would support Mr. WADE's amendment, which allows one Representative now, and more when under a new census it is shown she is entitled to them; but not on "pay grounds." He regretted the action of Minnesota, yet a Territory, in assuming the functions of a State and electing Congressmen.

Finally, Mr. MASON's amendment of Mr. DOUGLAS' amendment "that Minnesota have but one Representative in Congress," was negatived; yeas 8, nays 41.

Mr. WADE's amendment was then put, viz: To give one Representative now, that a census be forthwith taken, and additional representatives be allowed on the basis of the census returns, was carried; yeas 22, nays 21. The following are the

AYES—Messrs. Biggs, Broderick, Brown, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Foster, Hale, Harlan, Houston, King, Pugh, Simmons, Wade, Wilson.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 29.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, made an ineffectual effort to introduce a resolution for the appointment of a Select Committee to report the best method of taking the census of 1860.

The House went into Committee on the Deficiency Bill.

Mr. HILL, of Ga, made a speech on the Kansas question. He was satisfied with the legality of the Lecompton Constitution, its framers having discharged their duty with signal ability. As a Southern man, he said, he never expected Kansas would be a Slave State, and, therefore, thought the repeal of the Missouri Compromise unwise and calculated to produce serious strife.

Mr. WARD, of Ohio, contended that the present agitation grows out of the conflict between *Free* and *Slave* labor. The party to which he was opposed were seeking to extend the latter in the most odious form. When the two shall be reconciliated the political millennium will have arrived. He charged upon the Democracy the deliberate purpose to cheat freedom out of its rights in Kansas.

Mr. READY, of Tenn., argued in favor of the Lecompton Constitution, and justified the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

Mr. GOODE, of Miss., argued that the Lecompton Constitution is not, in fact, the will of the people of Kansas, has not the authority of law, and is polluted by fraud and violence. It could not be amended for eight years without a resolution. To follow the President's recommendation in this particular would inevitably result in civil war in Kansas, and this precedent would produce similar consequences in other Territories.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Louisiana, made a speech to show the superiority of capital over labor, contending that the South was the only portion of the country in which white labor receives due honor.

Mr. OLIN, of New-York, argued that the Kansas-Nebraska bill was never designed to recognize popular sovereignty. It was mere machinery in the hands of corrupt men, to control the affairs of the Territory irrespective of the will of the people. He maintained the right of Congress to govern the Territories.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, of New-York, and Mr. WILSON, of Indiana, severally opposed the Lecompton movement.

Adjourned.

Serious Illness of Col. Benton—F. P. Blair, Esq.—Miscellaneous Notes at the Capital.

From An Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 27, 1858.

Col. BENTON is about closing his long and eventful career. He is almost the last of the old veterans the men who were in the height of their glory during the days of JACKSON, and who then made the whole country ring with the echo of their contending blows. He has been confined to his room for the last few weeks. In the pleasant weather of February he was often to be seen riding slowly, upon his splendid black horse, along the Avenue, keeping near enough to the sidewalk to enable him to recognize and return the courteous salutations of the many friends he was sure to meet. But he soon became too feeble for this, and was scarcely ever out of his chamber. Now he is confined to his bed almost entirely, suffering a great deal of pain, but bearing it with characteristic fortitude, and, in spite of it all, working incessantly at what he styles his *magnum opus*, the abridgment of the Congressional Debates. He has completed the work nearly to 1830, and says he only hopes to live long enough to bring it down to the present time. His familiarity with the more recent discussions of Congress renders the labor comparatively easy, and three or four months of comparative health would enable him to bring it to a close. But it is very doubtful whether this will be vouchsafed to him. He suffers from an internal cancer, and it may end his life almost at any moment. He is cheerful, resolute as ever, and especially glad to see his friends. His indomitable courage is conspicuous in the incessant vigor with which he continues to work. His review of the Dred Scott decision was written under intense suffering, and in spite of pain he persisted in having every proof-sheet ready for the mail by which his publishers would expect it.

The mention of Col. BENTON calls to mind another of the veterans of that day—FRANCIS P. BLAIR—Old Hickory's right hand man during his battle with the Bank of the United States, whose editorship of the *Globe* marked an era in the history of the party press. The vigor and energy with which he sustained the General, even when the members of his own Cabinet became alarmed at the audacity of his movements, contributed greatly to the success of his Administration. He retired from the *Globe* when President POLK brought Mr. RITCHIE from the Richmond *Enquirer* to Washington,—and has been since that time a spectator rather than acter in the political arena. He spends most of his time upon his large and beautiful farm, six miles from Washington, just across the boundary of the District,—as zealous now in raising roses and strawberries as he used to be in demolishing Banks, and sweeping away the political enemies of General JACKSON. He is a slaveholder, but not a slave of the slaveholding system. He understands precisely its weakness and its strength—and appreciates fully the injury and ruin which it inflicts upon the communities in which it exists. He was one of the earliest champions of the Republican movement, and looks forward to the day when there will be a Free-Soil Party in nearly every Southern State. His letters upon the subject, just before the Fremont campaign, were exceedingly able and comprehensive in their views, and gave great strength to the Republican cause. He has no prejudices against Slavery upon grounds of right or of humanity to the colored race,—for he believes the negroes to be infinitely better off as slaves than they could be if emancipated and suffered to remain in the States where they are at present. But he regards the Southern States and the Federal Government as under the control of an oligarchy, which is gradually and steadily changing the principles of our Government, and rooting out every vestige of the Democracy, which ought to be its vigor and its vitality;—and he considers it the duty, therefore, of every Democrat to aid in reclaiming the Government from this ascendency.

Mr. BLAIR is in good health, though not strong, and takes a very active interest in the debates of Congress and in all the political movements of the day. He calls his farm Silver Spring, from a beautiful spring of water upon it, which not only supplies his house and grounds, but drives a huge wheel and grinds his wheat, shells his corn and converts it into hominy, chops his fodder, and performs nearly all the stationary labor of his farm.

The experiment of lighting gas-burners by electricity is a perfect success. The inventor, Mr. GARDNER, put up his wires in the great chandelier of the Senate Chamber, and during the last day or two some fifteen hundred jets have been ignited instantaneously by the touch of the key uniting the magnetic circuit. The inventor is confident that he can successfully apply his discovery to any and every purpose for which heat is required, and especially to that of heating buildings, and making steam for either stationary or marine engines. For the latter purpose, his plan is to pass platina wires into copper boiler tubes, the latter filled with water. These wires, it is claimed, can be kept constantly heated by the electric current, so as to convert the water into steam as rapidly as it is brought into the tubes. If half that is anticipated of this discovery is realized, it must prove one of the grandest affairs of the age.

I should have mentioned that Mr. GARDNER also claims to have made a discovery by which the cost of feeding the magnetic batteries is greatly reduced, thus insuring the economy as well as the convenience of the affair. What a change in household economy the success of this invention would make! Think, for instance, of a man's turning over in bed on a frosty December morning, and by simply turning a key at his head, starting the fire by which he may dress comfortably ten minutes later.

The Virginia Legislature.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, March 29.

The Senate has passed the bill for fixing August 1 for the resumption of specie payments.

Death of the Acting Governor of Nebraska.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Monday, March 29.

T. B. CUMMING, Secretary and Acting Governor of Nebraska, died on the 23d inst.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.. ALBANY, Monday, March 29.

The Senate did not meet until 7½ o'clock P. M.

The New-York Central Railroad reported the amount of foreign iron imported by them at sixty-two dollars and a-half per ton. Since the consolidation the amount is $1,378,000.

The Grinding Committee put forward a large number of bills.

Mr. SNOW reported a bill to encourage the use of steam on canals. It authorizes the Canal Board to award ten thousand dollars to the first person who shall practically demonstrate the advantageous use of steam on the canals, after such has been practically used for three months with success.

Mr. J. B. SMITH introduced a bill nominating L. PERRY, A. L. BENEDICT and A. RAYMOND, Commissioners for a Race Course, under the bill for encouraging the breed of horses.

The Canal Auditor reported that the amount of the drafts drawn by the Commissioners, now unpaid, was $460,000.

The bill amending the act exempting ministers from taxation was ordered to be reported complete.

Mr. SNOW called up the concurrent resolutions requesting our Representatives in Congress not to vote for further special appropriations of the public lands to new States until the original States receive an equitable proportion of the said lands. Adopted.

Mr. DUNN called up the resolution instructing our Congressmen not to vote for the Pacific Railroad bill introduced by Mr. PRESTON, of Missouri. Adopted.

The resolutions amending the Constitution so as to increase the compensation of the Judges of the Court of Appeals and of the Supreme Court were called up and lost, and a motion to reconsider laid on the table.

ASSEMBLY.... ALBANY, Monday, March 29.

Mr. DUNTRA introduced a series of joint resolutions in favor of Congressional action for the benefit and relief of soldiers of the war of 1812.

A motion to give two extra copies of the census to each member of the House, and one copy to the officers and reporters, and to members of the last House, was adopted.

A bill to repeal the law that exempts the lands of the Saratoga and Sackett's Harbor Railroad from taxation for twenty-five years, was ordered forward as the first vacant Committee of the Whole.

A number of bills were referred to be reported complete; amongst others, the Baxter Monument bill.

A bill for the relief of the New-York Institution for the Blind.

A bill to legalize the acts of the New-York Common Council.

A bill relative to the accounts of Messrs. TIBBITS & SCHOONER.

A bill to amend the Brooklyn charter.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

To enlarge the Chemung Canal locks. For relief of the New-York Common Council of 1857. To regulate the rates of wharfage in New-York and Brooklyn.

Mr. LAW presented a written report favorably on the bill providing a transfer to the State, of unclaimed dividends on deposits in Banks, and Courts of law, for the purpose of creating a fund for the completion of the canals. A motion to lay the report on the table was lost, and the report and bill were ordered to be referred to a Committee of the Whole.

Mr. MOORE gave notice of a bill to repeal the charter of the New-York Warehousing Company.

The bill to incorporate the New-York Law College passed.

The railroad freight tariff bill was referred to the first vacant Committee of the Whole.

Mr. DUNTRA moved to refer the registry act to the first unfilled Committee of the Whole. Carried.

The Metropolitan Police repeal bill was made the special order on Friday evening.

Bills to extend the charter of the New-York firemen; for the protection of *graveyards*; for the construction of a railroad on streets parallel to Broadway, were referred to be reported complete.

Mr. LAW's bill, transferring the unclaimed dividends on deposits to the custody of the State for the purpose of forming a Canal Fund, was made the special order of the day on Friday at 12 o'clock.

The Railroad Way-Freight bill was moved forward to the first Committee of the Whole not filled.

Mr. DAYTON moved to refer to a Special Committee of seven the petition and bill to regulate the manufacture and sale of gas in the cities and villages of the State. Carried.

He also moved the reference to the third Committee of the Whole of the bill in relation to officers and heads of departments in the City of Brooklyn. Lost.

The Assembly was occupied in debate on the resolutions of inquiry into the acts of the Kansas State Committee. Messrs. C. EDSON, WOODFORD and FULLERTON spoke at length in support of the Committee, and in opposition to the policy of the present National Administration.

Interesting from Kansas.

MEETING OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION—THE TOPEKA INSTRUMENT TO BE ADOPTED, ETC.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, March 29.

A dispatch from Leavenworth, 26th inst., says that the KANSAS Constitutional Convention had adjourned from Minneola and met at Leavenworth on the evening of the 25th. Charges of corruption were prevalent. Gen. LANE had resigned the Presidency of the Convention, being satisfied from the demonstrations of the feeling of the Free-State men, that they prefer that the President shall not be identified with the extremists. It was supposed that the session of the Convention would be short, and that the Topeka Constitution would be adopted with some modifications. LANE was pledged to resign before he could be elected President. The extremists in the Convention were becoming more moderate in their views.

The Utah Expedition.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, March 29.

Six mountain men from Camp Scott have arrived at Leavenworth. They left Jan. 26, on foot with a pack of mules, and encountered on the way several severe snow-storms. They think the Mormons could easily overcome Colonel JOHNSTON's command if they wished.

Later from Havana.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, March 28.

The steamship *Isabel* has arrived from Havana and Key West 25th inst. The bark *White* had arrived at Key West from New-York. Ship *Richmond*, from New-Orleans for Boston, was there, leaking, and discharging cargo. Ship *Rockland*, from Mobile for Boston, put in in distress. Sugars were advancing at Havana. Freights dull. Sterling Exchange, 12 and 12½ per cent. premium. Exchange on New-York, par to ½ per cent. premium.

Later from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, March 29.

By an arrival here we learn that Matamoras was declared a free port on the 21st inst.

Gen. VIDAURRI had issued a proclamation demanding the payment of twenty-five per cent. on all money due for church property.

Tampico had not yet been attacked.

A battle was expected near San Luis de Potosi, between the adherents of GARZA and ZULOAGA.

A Woman Shot Dead in Portsmouth, N. H.

BOSTON, Monday, March 29.

In Portsmouth, N. H., the wife of DANIEL H. SPINNEY was shot dead, while entering her house in company with her husband. Mr. SPINNEY received a buck-shot in his arm. NELSON N. DOWNING has been arrested for the murder, a difficulty having occurred between him and Mr. SPINNEY a short time previously.

DOWNING was employed in the Navy Yard. He has a wife and six children, was intoxicated at the time, and probably intended to shoot Mr. SPINNEY. The tragedy causes great excitement in the town. SPINNEY is a lumber-dealer, in good circumstances.

Mass Democratic Administration Meeting at Hartford.

HARTFORD, Conn., Monday, March 29.

A large Democratic Administration meeting was held in American Hall this evening. Messrs. HUBBARD, HAMMERSLEY and EATON of this city addressed the assemblage. The meeting was the largest and most enthusiastic that has been held here during this campaign.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA'S MAILS.

The mails by the *Niagara* reached this City yesterday morning. Our files of London papers are only one day later than those received by the *Pilot*.

The most interesting news by this arrival comes from France, where the continued number of arrests, the relations with England, the late outbreak at Chalons, and the approaching execution of the conspirators, are the chief topics of discussion. It was believed that the execution of ORSINI would take place on the 25th inst.

A serious riot had occurred in Dublin, between some College students and the Police on the occasion of the arrival of the Lord-Lieutenant in that city. Five of the students were reported to be in a dangerous condition.

The report that Gen. CANROBERT would be removed from the government of Cuba has been officially contradicted in Madrid.

It is stated that a bill is to be submitted to the Prussian Chambers, authorizing a loan of about two millions sterling, for the purpose of continuing the Prussian line of railway to the Russian frontiers.

INTERESTING FROM FRANCE.

The Conspirators—Postponement of the Execution—Singular Coincidences—Miscellaneous News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, March 8, 1858.

The late attempt on the Emperor's life recalls to memory a terrible page of ancient history, from which is derived the word *assassin*. In the eleventh century there lived in Syria, on the borders of the Mediterranean, a wild fanatic named HASSAN. This man, who was a dissenter from Mahometanism, founded a sect whose emblem of confraternity was a poignard, and whose end was assassination on a grand scale. The sect became an army, the army a nation, and the nation finished by taking possession of a large tract of country, where they reigned nearly two centuries, the terror of their neighbors. Toward the middle of the thirteenth century they disappeared, vanquished and destroyed by the Mongolians, after having terrified Asia, Africa, and even Europe, with their horrible deeds.

This bloody page in the history of the middle ages, says a late writer, has not reached the multitude; but Providence, who seems to hold in reserve a future chastisement for the hidden crimes of the past, taught his people to detest these men and their crimes without knowing them, and thus he fixed upon their name an indelible stigma. Historians having called *Hassassins* or *Assassins*, from their first leader, HASSAN, the bands of murderers commanded by the *Old Man of the Mountain*, eternal justice has been avenged; the name of this extinguished people, nailed to the pillory of the dictionary, has providentially become the generic name of the great family of murderers, and to cite the name of this people at the present epoch is to brand them with ignominy.

There are those who place ORSINI in the same rank with BRUTUS, who assassinated CÆSAR, LOUVEL, the assassin of the Duke de Berry, JUDITH, the virgin of Bethulia, who struck Holopherne, CHARLOTTE CORDAY, the "angel of assassination," who stabbed MARAT in his bath. There are others who demand that when angels are seized with the fantasy of coming down from heaven to murder, that while the block is getting ready for their necks, the thumb-screw and the rack should be applied to their bodies. It is not difficult for a man of character, after the commission of a great crime, to erect for himself the pedestal of a martyr; but where is the safety of society under the shadow of such a pedestal?

The assassins of the Rue Lepelletier will not escape the punishment adjudged them by the Tribunal; but it is none the less true that the superior judicial and official circles are deeply moved on the subject.

The Empress, touched with the letter and the defence of ORSINI, is said to be pleading in his behalf. Other ladies, more romantic than just, whose hearts are always ready to sympathize with the misfortunes of a bold and courageous man, join in the prayer. But they will not be heard. We no longer live in an age of romance. Yet it is hard to execute a chivalric man, against whom there is no evidence that he acted with other motives than those of liberating his oppressed country. Society is not menaced by such a man under the common interpretation of the law; he struck at a single man, who, to him, was the tyrant that stood in the way of his country's emancipation. He had no personal griefs against NAPOLEON; he did not act with a view of immediate personal benefit; he was not a common murderer. In what, then, does his crime stand separated from that of BRUTUS or of CHARLOTTE CORDAY? Distance gives relief to the romance of history; actuality strips crime of its romance, and renders it hard and real. It would not be strange if the crime of ORSINI should attain in the future the dimensions of a patriotic deed, his end that of a martyr's.

Thus does conversation pursue its train on the fate of these unfortunate men. PEREZ, who till now has had but little sympathy from the public, has lost that little by appealing to his Judges for a commutation, based on important disclosures which he offers to make. His offer is not accepted, because it is not believed. If he had lived in the Seventeenth Century, he would have got the "torture" for his pains, and been beheaded afterwards.

The execution has been postponed to Thursday or Friday of this week. On Thursday, which is mid-Lent, Count WALEWSKI, Minister of Foreign Affairs, had issued invitations for a costume ball, but it has been postponed on account of the execution. The Emperor, who will be among the guests at the ball, did not think it proper to appear at a carnival *fête* at the moment heads were falling on the scaffold on his account. A former Administration, in fact, incurred much unpopularity by such an act.

A singular coincidence has been remarked in regard to this attempt on the Emperor's life. On both occasions that his Majesty has wished to hear RISTORI play, his life has been attempted, and on both occasions the play was "Mary Stuart." The Emperor himself spoke of this remarkable coincidence.

An illustrated pamphlet of 90 pages has just appeared, entitled *The Attempt of the 14th January*, published by authority, and containing all the facts relating to the attempt and the subsequent trial. It forms a volume of a series of works called "Contemporaneous History."

This work states that the Emperor's carriage interiorly was lined with sheet-iron, a circumstance which, after all, must have been the most important in saving his life. It is probable that all the imperial carriages are thus lined. It is generally believed, too, from the remarkable difference in size presented by his Majesty's person when at home and in the street, that he wears concealed armor whenever he goes out.

We are far from the days of LOUIS XIV., from those days of leisure when, to amuse the grand monarch, they were obliged to invent an oriental Embassy, an Embassy that turned the heads of the people for half a century, and which even yet finds an occasional echo in the current literature of the day. Who, in effect, does not recollect the brilliant "Persian Letters" of a literary celebrity of that epoch, and of the mania for things Persian, inaugurated by the advent of the celebrated Persian Embassy. It is true, FAUCK KHAN made some sensation, but the day of oriental wonders has gone. We have now at Paris a dozen orientals of high caste, and beyond a troop of boys who follow them in the street, they pass unnoticed. We have first the young Prince of Oude, who came here a month ago from London to bury his mother, the Queen, and who has now returned again to bury his brother, the heir-apparent. Then we have the three Ambassadors of Siam, brothers of the Kings, and a numerous suite. (These were received yesterday by the Emperor.) Then last we have the Ex-King of Lahore, MAHARAJA DULEEP SINGH. All of these orientals came from London, and with the exception of the young Prince of Oude, will return to their native country.

The correspondence of NAPOLEON I., which the present Government has undertaken to publish, a work that will comprise several volumes, has made its first appearance before the public in a volume which, for richness of execution, is not surpassed in the typographic art. The real value of the work cannot yet be appreciated, but it is more than probable that all the important letters of NAPOLEON have already appeared in print.

The late Washington Ball at the American Legation in this city, was the subject of a bon mot dropped by the French Minister of War, which ought to have publicity. Marshal VAILLANT remonstrated with Mr. MASON previous to the ball on the inappropriateness of giving a *fête* during Lent, and asked if it were not a mistake. "If it is a mistake," replied Mr. MASON, "it was WASHINGTON who made it, for that is his birthday, and the ball is in honor of the event." "Oh, that's it," replied the Marshal; "then it is the only mistake he ever made in his life!" The Marshal was one of the first guests at the ball, a concession he made to the name of WASHINGTON, for he is a strict observer of the requirements of Lent. When the orchestra, in opening the gayeties of the evening, commenced the national air "Hail Columbia!" the whole company spontaneously rose to their feet.

The Aberdeen, or, as you call them, the Balmoral petticoats, seem to have created in America more or less confusion in the minds of the critics. These petticoats were very common here a year ago, but were then exclusively worn by English women of fashion. The present Winter they are sold in all the shops, and are worn by French women as well. But the French women who wear them do so for economy and not for fashion, and the consequence is that fashionable English women are forsaking them, and they will soon fall exclusively into the hands of the *petits bourgeoisie*.

The great game of chess, in which Mr. HARWITZ played against three superior players at one and the same time, he being seated in an adjoining room, and out of sight of the three boards, came off on Thursday night at the Café de la Regence, and was presided over by the Prince of BRUNSWICK and the Prince GALITZIN. Mr. HARWITZ beat his three opponents easily, two of them after a very few moves; the game lasted two hours and a-half. Mr. HARWITZ moved invariably more rapidly than his opponents. His moves were written down and carried to each board alternatively on paper. He was not fatigued by this extraordinary feat, and at its conclusion was loudly cheered by the assistants. Mr. H. is a Prussian.

A curious experiment in the transplantation of trees has just been put into successful operation. The square around the Exchange has been planted lately with trees brought from the Barrière du Trone, varying from 75 to 80 years old. These trees, which are principally horse chestnuts, and very large, were raised by a machinery invented for the purpose, with *their roots and subsoil soil intact*. They were thus carefully conveyed to the Exchange and placed in large holes prepared for them, and there is every prospect that there will be no interruption in their growth. The speculators may now under the improved shade of these old trees carry on their rises and falls like the Athenians discussing philosophy in the garden of Academus. It will then be a peripatetic Bourse. But it will have this inconvenience, that they can no longer speculate "*a découverte*."

MALAKOFF.

The French Conspirators.

Paris (March 10) Correspondence of the Manchester Guardian.

The universal pre-occupation still continues to be the fate of ORSINI. Will he, or will he not, be executed? Up to yesterday JULES FAVRE entertained great hopes that the sentence must judicially be quashed, for the following reason: In the Jury that found ORSINI and his accomplices guilty there sat DURAFOUR, the Emperor's tailor, who is a bankrupt. This, according to the law of France, is a cause of nullity of judgment; and, if the man in question has not been rehabilitated, as the technical term is, the Court of Cassation must quash the judgment; but, if it be found that DURAFOUR be rehabilitated, and in the full enjoyment of his rights of citizenship, then the sentence can be executed the instant the Court of Cassation throws out the appeal, which may be to-morrow.

The fact of the desire felt by the Emperor and Empress to have ORSINI got off, is notorious to all those who surround them, and is, indeed, beginning to be so to the public. A Senator, who was at the reception at the Tuileries on Monday, told me the Empress had scarcely left M. DUPIN a moment free from her earnest entreaties to contribute as much as in him lay, to the postponement of the sentence. If the Court of Cassation were to admit of the appeal, the prisoners would be tried before some Provincial Court, and it is possible some means of saving ORSINI might be found. The whole is extremely unpleasant, and pre occupies everyone. Those who stand nearest in blood and in intimacy to LOUIS NAPOLEON declare he has received letters from MASSINI that fill him and the Empress with dread. that MAZZINI recalls to him all he was himself, tells him he must not venture to let ORSINI be sacrificed; for that if he does, not only he himself, but his child, and all his race shall pay the penalty for it; and addresses him in a tone that awes him more than could be believed. I do not, of course, vouch for this; but it comes from a quarter that should be sure. Of the Empress's idea that, if ORSINI were executed, her son would suffer for it, there is no doubt; she considers this to all the ladies around her, and her superstitious terror of his execution is beyond conception. On the other hand, it is next to impossible that the Emperor should grant a pardon on account of the numerous victims, whom he would thus seem to disregard. Opinions are various; some of LOUIS NAPOLEON's staunchest friends advise him instantly to pardon ORSINI, and take up the cause of the independence of Italy; others, on the contrary, tell him he is forever lost in France if he does so, for the public will instantly see he has acted under the influence of deadly fear. The magistrates are by no means satisfied with all that has passed. M. DELANGLE, above all, lets out now and then his annoyance in sharpish, though whispered words. They look upon the "trick," as they call it, played them by FAVRE, and the reading of the letter by the Emperor's private permission, as a most treacherous proceeding on the part of the Chief of the State, and as the unwisest one possible. They refer to the intense delicacy of the questions raised, to the trouble they had in so combining matters as to render the public trial practicable; and then, they say, one of the very things they had been battling against in all of a sudden, by the Emperor's own private act, revealed to the whole world, or at least to all those who know how to use their eyes and ears. There is no doubt that the case is a fearfully complicated one. As the affair now stands, if ORSINI dies, LOUIS NAPOLEON is for the rest of his days given over to Rome and to Austria—bound hand and foot. He can never more alarm Austria through Italy. If ORSINI escapes, the secret of LOUIS NAPOLEON's weakness is betrayed to all France, and to the whole world. I, for my own part, feel persuaded ORSINI will be executed. After FAVRE's speech, ORSINI leaned over to him, saying, with a strange smile, "I will teach you two lines of TASSO's *Jerusalem* that apply to me—

"'Risorgero nemico ognor più crudo,
Ovunere anco sepolta è spirto ignudo.'"

(I shall arise from death, and be a more and more cruel foe, though but a naked spirit, and my ashes in the tomb.) This is, to a certain degree, true, and the *Emperor feels it; but what is to be done?*

Those who ought to know, affirm that when the voluminous correspondence of ORSINI and PIERI came to be examined, letters written by LOUIS NAPOLEON, and signed by himself, dated many, many years ago, came to light. I do not affirm, I give you the tale as I get it, premising, however, that it would be strange if it were not so.

The Late Republican Outbreak at Chalons.

From the Paris Patrie.

We have received from Chalons-sur-Saone some new details relative to the revolutionary attempt of which that city was the scene on the evening of the 6th.

Favored by the darkness and by a heavy fall of snow, the rioters, preceded by some individuals of an inoffensive appearance, proceeded first to a small infantry post in the Rue de Beaunes. At some distance off the majority of the mob halted; those who formed a sort of advance guard went up to the sentinel, who was instantly surrounded and disarmed in spite of his resistance, while one of the assailants put his hand on his mouth to prevent his raising an alarm. After this first success the remainder of the rioters rapidly advanced on the guard. The soldiers, half asleep, could not prevent the seizure of the arms which were placed in the gun-rack near the door; but the sergeant in command had time to draw his sword and seize a few of the muskets, which he distributed amongst his men, ordering them to load immediately. The rioters, who had possessed themselves of arms, then left the post, and went to the railway station, where, as the *Moniteur* announced they were energetically repulsed.

Meanwhile the officers of the garrison had received information in a *café* where they were accustomed to assemble of what was going on. They went forthwith to the Sub-Prefecture, in order to take forcible possession, if necessary, of the representative of authority. Seeing that everything was tranquil there, they went to the barracks, situated on the other side of the river, taking with them some soldiers whom they met strolling about; but on arriving at the bridge the rioters disputed their passage. Thereupon the officers and soldiers, sword and bayonet in hand,

[illegible]

The French Peasants upon Subscription.

The following is a translation of the [illegible] dispatch addressed by Count WALEWSKI to the Federal Council of Switzerland:

PARIS, [illegible]

To M. Count de Salignac Fenelon, Minister of France at Berne.

M. LE COMTE—In the dispatches which I had the honor to address to you on the 7th of [illegible] November, and the 5th of December last, I invited you to acquaint the Federal Council of the [illegible] vres in which the refugees in Switzerland, and more especially those in the Canton of Geneva, [illegible] and to demand their removal from our frontiers. In spite of your zeal and activity in the matter, [illegible] up to the present time received only [illegible] evasive replies, and I find myself obliged, [illegible] Comte, to ask you to renew your application to the Federal Government. Our complaints, as you are aware, are principally directed to the [illegible] refugees belonging to the Italian [illegible] events at Geneva have shown the [illegible] versity of this fraction of European [illegible] The attempt on the 14th of last month against the life of the Emperor shows that we have much reason to watch the actions and [illegible] Italian refugees, and that it is amongst them that the most corrupt and deadly instruments of the [illegible] conspirators are found. It seems impossible to [illegible] that any honest man of the Helvetic Confederation can have been otherwise than struck by the fact that he does not share our impressions [illegible] dare them to falsify myself that, in renewing [illegible] your former requests, you will find on the part of the Federal authorities, a greater [illegible] and consideration. Another account is that the [illegible] was only an attempt to rescue some persons who had been arrested under the new Penal Law, and who were in the act of being taken off. Nothing is more likely than that the friends of the arrested caused a clamor, and that those who are ready to profit by every opportunity increased the disturbance.

Marshal CASTELLANE had arrived at Chalons [illegible] quitted Lyons, where he commanded, the moment the news reached him.

Symptoms of War Between France and England—The Alliance in Danger.

From the London Times, March 12.

Now, if we said outright that we were falling into war with our great neighbor and ally, we should give needless alarm to those who thought our opinion worth a straw. But what is it to drift? It is calling breaks from its anchorage in the Pool it will [illegible] y and itself at the Nore, or sooner, before long. [illegible] es something be done. If a ship is adrift in [illegible] Channel, it will certainly soon be ashore on one [illegible] r the other, most probably to its injury or loss. [illegible] Government has just been turned out by a vote [illegible] and none joined in that vote so heartily as they who have constituted themselves apostles of peace, as the [illegible] who particularly represent the commerce of the country, as they who stand up for the interests of the land-owner and the farmer, as the champions and spokesmen of the Church, the dissenting interests, and the high morality of the country. A motion was [illegible] the purport of which was, that our aged Premier, and his rather elderly colleagues had slumbered, and parried a blow without returning it: that they had been rather more Christian than answers in real politics. For this an otherwise popular Government has been disgraced and [illegible] posed; and another one is put in its place [illegible] for the express purpose of assuming a [illegible] manly attitude before France. Now we are glad to see that these men, at all events, understand their own position. The very first thing they did upon finding themselves in office was to examine *the state of our national defences*. That was the first question Lord DERBY sent to the Admiralty and the War Office. Finding the answer highly satisfactory, and it must be added, much to the credit of the late Ministry, they took the earliest opportunity of telling the world, and all whom it might concern, how well provided we were for defence and offence. Mr. DIS

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AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LECTURE.
THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock, WENDELL PHILLIPS will lecture on "THE RISE OF SLAVE POWER IN AMERICA."

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THURSDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock, WENDELL PHILLIPS will lecture on "THE RISE OF SLAVE POWER IN AMERICA."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LECTURE.
FRIDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock, WENDELL PHILLIPS will lecture on "THE RISE OF SLAVE POWER IN AMERICA."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LECTURE.
LAST NIGHT OF LECTURE.
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LAST NIGHT OF

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Senate of the United States yesterday passed Mr. Pettigrew's resolution of allegiance to the Constitution and the Union by a vote of 42 to 14. Vice-President BUCKINGHAM being absent. 41 for Republican resolution. 41 for Republican resolution. The vote was strictly on party lines.

After Mr. PETTIGREW had been speaking about two hours, it was found impossible to get a quorum of the Senate together, and the Senate, therefore, will probably adjourn over two days. The Democratic Senators are opposed to the resolution, and will probably not be present in force. A caucus of twenty-two Democratic Senators on the House resolved to sustaining Democratic members of the House resolved to sustain the Republicans in the end. Mr. CLEVELAND is opposed to the resolution, and declares that the Republicans also, in a Democratic House, will not vote for it. The opposition of Democrats will cut down its one hundred and

Kansas Matters at Washington and in Kansas.

There is a great deal of very confident prediction, on both sides, as to the vote in Congress on the Kansas bill. The *Herald* and *Journal of Commerce* proclaim, with increased emphasis every successive morning, that the Senate bill is sure to pass;—while the *Express*, *Tribune*, and other journals of the opposite party are equally confident in asserting that it will be defeated. It is quite clear that on both sides the result depends to the result is accomplished. It is quite clear that on any part to any just or lawful claimants who have been proclaimed for twenty years; and the aggregate amount which it will transfer to the State, should it become a law, is said to be upwards of two millions of dollars.

We have said that Mr. LAW's measure is unprecedented. But it is not altogether unprecedented. Just as the Union is entirely willing to cast off any State which governs itself as it thinks proper, and only insists that it shall not govern others, so the Government has always been willing to grant the public lands to any State which desired them, for the purpose of internal improvements. Many millions of acres have been granted for railroads, canals, and other works of internal improvement, and the principle is fully established that the Government has the right to make such grants. Mr. LAW's measure is merely an application of the same principle to the case of the Kansas claimants.

The simple truth is, that the result is doubtful,—and neither party is confident of victory. There are 284 members of the House of which 118 is a majority. The Anti-Lecompton Democrats are claimed, and Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, who is dangerous on the Constitution, will be disappointed if he does not vote with the Opposition. Mr. WADE, of Ohio, spoke against the Lecompton Constitution, and Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, is also in favor. Mr. GOODE, of Maryland, is also in favor. And additional Democratic votes will be secured in the new Yorks,—while the new and more powerful Steam Engines now in process of construction will be erected in the new Yorks,—which we will publish as soon as they are completed. Another week will probably decide the matter.

The Brooklyn Common Council met last evening and received important statements relative to the City railroad affairs, from President BENNETT, stating the policy of the Company, and insisting that it franchises all the accommodation that the city has a right to expect. The report was made special for next Thursday. The report of the Committee in favor of leasing to the Orpheus Hall, Fulton-street, for the term of twenty years, at a rental of $1,000 per annum, was adopted.

The Board of Police Commissioners exempt acting sergeants from the duties performed by patrolmen, and authorized them to appoint. The Superintendent of Police Kennedy was directed to report the number of policemen now on the force, and the number required. The Board of Police Commissioners will meet every Tuesday and Friday hereafter, instead of Monday and Thursday, as heretofore.

The Mayor thinks the matter lies with the Superintendent.

In the Board of Councilmen, last evening, an ordinance was offered to grant the block of ground between Fourth-street and Lexington avenues to the State Woman's Hospital, and as to whether any action could be taken upon the subject. Ultimately the matter was made special for next Thursday. The report of the Committee in favor of leasing to the Orpheus Hall, Fulton-street, for the term of twenty years, at a rental of $1,000 per annum, was adopted. Adjourned over.

The Board of Aldermen, at their meeting last evening, concurred with the Board of Councilmen in authorizing the Corporation Counsel to take means to restrain the Treasurer of the Orphan Asylum from paying any other than the police-men whom the Board of Superviors authorized them to appoint. The Mayor thinks the matter lies with the Supervisors.

Ordered to be printed.

Ordered, That the Board of Police Commissioners exempt acting sergeants from the duties performed by patrolmen, and authorize them to appoint.

Ordered, That the Superintendent of Police report to this Board the number of policemen now on the force, and the number required.

Ordered, That the Board of Police Commissioners will meet every Tuesday and Friday hereafter, instead of Monday and Thursday, as heretofore.

Adopted.

Ordered, That the Board of Police Commissioners be and they are hereby authorized to appoint acting sergeants from the police force, whose term of service shall be for the period of one year, and who shall perform the duties of sergeants during that time, and receive the pay of patrolmen.

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Adopted

The New-York Times, Saturday, March 26, 1864.

TO LET.

TO LEASE IN THE SIX-STORY WAREHOUSE, No. 29 Cliff-st., with all the improvements; steam, hot and cold water throughout; water closets, fine light cooking range, painted walls, marble office, &c. Also, a basement dwelling house, filled in throughout with grate and ornamental iron and shrubbery; also, a good brick stable, with coach-house attached. Apply to E. B. BROWN, from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M., 1858, Apply to E. B. BROWN, from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

A FAMILY GOING TO EUROPE WOULD like to make an arrangement with two or three gentlemen, to take their house, with two of their servants, during the month of May. The house is in full view of the Central Park, near Union-square, and is replete with every convenience and comfort (including fine first-rate pianos and a superior billiard table. Terms part of so much importance as a reliable party. Address HOUSE, Box No. 423 Post Office.

TO LET—THE FOUR STORY ENGLISH BASEment house, No. 204 West 35th-st., pleasantly situated, fronting on the grounds of the Theological Seminary; has all the modern improvements, and is in complete order. Rent $700. It is furnished throughout. The furniture, which has been very little used, for sale at a reasonable price. Can be seen at any time, on application to E. F. RANDOLPH, No. 120 West, or No. 816 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—THE HANDSOME THREE-STORY HIGH stoop brick house No. 60 East 33d-st., near Lexington-av. It has the modern improvements, Croton water, gas fixtures, &c. Is a good neighborhood. It will be painted and put in complete order. Rent $600. Inquire on the premises, or of A. C. HINTON at E. R. Webb's, No. 16 Dutch-st., corner of Fulton.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, FURNISHED or unfurnished, at No. 293 Henry-st., Brooklyn, of seven stories, 27½x66, with a large yard, including an adjoining lot ornamented with shrubbery. The situation is convenient to the South Ferry. Premises to be seen from 10 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M. in all this week.

TO LET—NOS. 12 AND 16 SEVENTH-STREET, near 3d-av. The houses are four-story and basement, stone-front, with the modern improvements, having been repaired to accommodate the present occupants. Would suit a first-class boarding-house, or will be let separate. Can be seen at all reasonable hours. Apply to J. HOGG, on the premises, or to THOMAS HOGG, No. 18 Wall-st., from 1 to 2 P. M., or at No. 1 Pine-place, No. 136 Nassau-st.

TO LET—For sale, a one-horse engine and two boilers of sufficient capacity to drive the engine and heat the building; also, one four-cylinder press, with all the necessary gearing.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 70 WEST-NINETEENTH-st., between Sixth and Seventh-avs.; contains 10 rooms; gas, hot and cold water throughout; water closets, fine, light, cooking range, painted walls, marble mantels, &c. Recently wash bottle, cellar and coal vaults; good yard. Every thing has been newly repaired. Should like to sell the lease, or will let for a term of years. Whole rent $600. Can see it from 10 to 12 o'clock, or from 2 to 4 o'clock only. Can see me at No. 936 or house corner of Fifth-av. and 19th-st., up stairs, bet ve 10 o'clock; 12 to 2 o'clock; after 6 o'clock and during the evening.

ALFRED W. UPHAM.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT GARMANSVILLE, on King's Bridge road, a desirable family residence; it contains a basement dwelling house, filled in throughout, with a fine carriage house and stable, over an acre of ground tastefully arranged and high cultivation, with a choice selection of fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery; also, a liberal supply of grapes and other small fruits; also, a good kitchen or vegetable garden. Rent, $350. Apply to E. B. BROWN, from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M., 1858. Apply to E. B. BROWN, from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

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ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

The steamship *Northern Light*, E. L. THRELFALL commander, from Aspinwall on the night of the 21st, with treasure, and 615 passengers from California, and the mails from the South Pacific, arrived at the Quarantine Station at 4 o'clock, A. M., yesterday.

She connected with the steamship Orizaba, Captain HAMMOND, from San Francisco on the 7th, and the British Mail steamship Solent, from Valparaiso on the 1st, and Callao on the 12th, respectively.

Rebel ARMA left Carthagena on the last West India Mail steamer for St. Thomas, en route for Vera Cruz. Prior to his departure he publicly said of all his game cocks, which hitherto had been looked upon as an undeniable proof of contempt upon Mexico.

The Steamer *Tennessean* is yet at Aspinwall. Officers and crew all well.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Capture of Arequipa by President Castilla—Severe Storm in Chili—Ship News, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Sunday, March 21, 1858.

The British steamship *Bolivia* arrived this morning at 6 o'clock. As the train starts in half an hour for Aspinwall, I have but little time to write. The dates to Valparaiso are to the 1st, and from Callao and Lima to the 13th of the present month.

PERU.

From Arequipa I learn that President CASTILLA, on the 6th, made an assault on the city, and having forced his way into the city, after several hours' hard fighting in the streets, got possession of the commanding portion of it, called San Pedro. He was within three squares of the main plaza, and no doubt existed that he would have the whole city the next day. The amount of loss of life is not known by my informant, but is very large on both sides. The attacking force amounted to 4,000 men. The city was defended by about 1,500.

At Point Lobos, south of Iquique, three ships were lying at anchor—though liable to seizure—the American ships previously taken were yet in the hands of the Peruvian Government.

Callao was on the *qui vive*—all possible precautions being taken to defend it against the anticipated attack of the dismasted revolutionary war-vessel *Apurimac*.

Business was completely suspended, and only a few freight charters offering at £2 for guano.

BOLIVIA.

Dates are up to March 5. There is nothing new, except one or two schemes to subvert the public order that have been discovered. An agent was to be sent to Chili to arrange the question of the ownership of Mollendo, which gave rise to the *Sportsman* trouble.

CHILI.

A storm has swept over the whole of Chili had injured the wheat crop just as it was being harvested, but to no very great extent, although the growers were attempting to exaggerate their losses. Several sheds and dwelling-houses had been destroyed in Calle de la Victoria. Loss $150,000.

The storm did considerable damage in the harbor of Valparaiso. The American ship *Panther* struck against a bulk and injured the bows of the former. The Hamburg brig, which was loading corn at San Antonio, went ashore in that port.

The U. S. steamer *Merrimack* would sail in a day or two. The U. S. steamer *Savannah* and the U. S. sloop-of-war *Vandalia* had arrived. Also, Mr. NYE's steamer *Independence*, in 90 days from New-York, to be used for towing in the harbor.

The Chilian Mission to France has been offered to Don MANUEL A. TENCONAL, who was to replace Gen. BLANCO, but he declined. The Minister will be charged with negotiating the loan of $7,000,000 voted by Congress to complete the Valparaiso and Santiago Railroad. Señor BURGESTEIN has been appointed Chilian Consul to Gibraltar.

Flour was selling at $5 25@$5 50 ₱ quintal, 6 months. American Pine Lumber, 100,000 feet sold at $40. Freights to Liverpool £2 10s.@£3. Lots for freights to San Francisco, $7 50.

NEW-GRANADA.

PANAMA, Sunday, March 21, 1858.

The British frigate *Havana* arrived on the 19th from Sydney. The *Orizaba* arrived last night, and will sail in a couple of days after coaling. No other news.

F. W. R.

NEW-YORK CITY.

ANOTHER "DEAD RABBIT" RIOT—ATTACK UPON A FIRE COMPANY—SEVERAL INJURED.—Another Dead Rabbit riot occurred yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock. It began at the corner of Chatham and Mulberry streets, at which place Engine Company No. 31, while going home from an alarm of fire, was assailed by a large number of Sixth Ward ruffians. The assailants were armed with bricks, paving-stones, clubs and bludgeons. The firemen, of whom there were only a small number, defended themselves, but they were overpowered, one by one knocked to the pavement, and there brutally beaten. One at least was so badly injured that it is thought he cannot recover. Principal among the ruffianly assailants was one MULHARTY.

The only officer on the Chatham-street beat at the time, was HERMAN CONRAD, of the Sixth Precinct, who used his best efforts to quell the riot, but only succeeded in arresting one of the most vicious. Starting with him toward the Station-house, at the corner of Mulberry and Park streets, (Five Points,) he was set upon by the prisoners' friends, and very badly beaten. His head was cut in several places, and he was much bruised, by blows from bricks and paving stones.

Other officers from the Fourth and Sixth Precincts, meanwhile made their appearance, but on their approach the ruffians fled, and not any of them were arrested.

Further disturbances are feared, and in anticipation a large force of police are held in reserve.

[Advertisement.]

A CARD.

Answer to the article of the New-York Herald, Friday, 26th inst., entitled "A Gala Night."

The artists of the Italian Opera Company never said anything when the press and *the same direction* of the Academy of Music did their best to support any artist whom they thought a great favorite on the public rights; but when in doing it they attempt to touch the self-love and the fame of some one of us we cannot stay silent.

We invite the author of such an article to find out any fact by any proof which may lead to the conclusion that *the Italians have conspired, caballed and intrigued after their usual fashion against him.* The silence on this point will be a confession of having published a great lie.

His education and perceptive faculties are far above the common order.

Of his brother artists some one is an excellent musician, some one is a professor in some instrument in a superior way, acquainted with the mysteries of harmony, and almost all are well known by the nations of Europe, the most severe, and the musical atheneums. Can he say, *Mr. Fourth, anything like that? Has he* ever been known as a superior artist in the Italian Opera in France, Italy, or in the same Germany? Never, because he never sung in the Italian Opera in those countries. On the contrary, the Republican Fenice, in the year 1848, in Vienna, at the head of a faction of insurgents, compelled the direction of the Italian Opera of the Imperial Theatre to shut up in saying that it was a shame to sympathise with the Italians when they were fighting against the Austrian Government. This is the love for the Italians and the Tedesco music. But, did not the Italians fight for independence and liberty?

In regard to the modest result of the farewell concert given by Mr. BRIGNOLI, which gave occasion to compliments to Italians *do not support their pets*, is almost ridiculous to say that Italy, in this City, is represented by a few hundred, and not all certainly well off, when at a concert where such a great star like that of Mr. Formes, was present, ought the Germans (of whom there are so many thousands) to go and applaud their fellow-countrymen.

We like peace and a reciprocal artistical esteem, but when some one dares to injure, by the public press, the whole corps of well-famed artists, and to wound the national feelings, it is our duty to answer.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Deaf persons are again cautioned to beware of self-styled aurists, whose only object and highest ambition is gain; whose only recommendation is a glaring advertisement, compounded of ignorance, pretension and falsehood. *Dr. HASTLEY is* the only acknowledged Aurist in the United States, and his Institution for the exclusive and successful treatment of affections of the Ear, stands preeminently in advance of any, either in America or Europe. No. 24 St. Mark's-place. Consultation each morning, from 9 to 1 o'clock.

[Advertisement.]

THE DEVIL OF AN EVENING.—The *furore* still continues! The excitement yet keeps up! This great American Drama, already occupying the highest pinnacle of popularity, seems destined to become par excellence the public favorite of the season. It attracts crowded audiences to BARNUM'S Museum now, every afternoon and evening, and elicits the most unbounded applause. We recommend it to the earnest attention of all readers of taste and discrimination.

[Advertisement.]

FINE ARTS.—We are requested to invite the public to an early inspection of a collection of pictures now on exhibition at the Galleries of Messrs H. H. LEDUC & Co., No. 23 Broadway. They are contributions of many first-rate artists, who are desirous of exhibiting their productions previous to their sale, by which means they can bring their pictures directly before the purchasers. Should sufficient encouragement be given by the public, this will be repeated another year, and become one of the great annual sales of the City. There are about 250 pictures on exhibition, and works of great merit will be found among them. Ladies are particularly invited to examine the collection in the spacious galleries.

[Advertisement.]

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL,

Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Object to train students in the practice as well as teach them the science of law and extemporaneous speaking. Next term begins on May 5.

Testimonial: "The system pursued is invaluable to the legal student."—HENRY CLAY. Send for catalogue to J. W. FOWLER.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—A protection against counterfeits exists in the water-mark, "Holloway, New-York and London," which appears in semi-transparent letters in every leaf of the book of directions. If this is not seen when the paper is held to the light, the same is spurious. Sold at the manufactory, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and by all druggists at 25c., 62c., and $1 per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

THE LAST CONVERSION.—This was effected by KNOX, the great reformer, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, who, by selling a very commonplace individual one of his new style of hats for the Spring, converted him at once into a gentleman and a handsome fellow.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The beautiful play of the "Flowers of the Forest" will be performed at this favorite Theatre to-night, with the great "Jessie Brown." All for the benefit of Miss HASWAYAY. Apply early for places.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night the great "Jessie Brown," and the no less attractive sterling play of "Damon and Pythias," with a good cast. A visit here will be of profit to-night.

Brooklyn Items.

The parties who were arrested by the Police of the Fifth Precinct, on Sunday morning last, having been found gambling in the house No. 119 Fourth-street, were yesterday brought before Justice ALLEN. Their counsel moved the discharge of all the prisoners except JARVIS, who, he contended, could be held only as an agent of the proprietor. He stated in support of his motion, that it was the custom of Mayor TIEMANN, of New-York, to discharge the parties found in these places with a reprimand, where it was shown that they were not personally interested in the house. The Justice decided that he would adjourn the further examination of the case until Friday morning, in order to consult as to the course he should pursue. Acting-Inspector WOGLOM, the officer under whose directions the descent was made, was on Friday afternoon confirmed as Inspector of the Fifth Precinct.

The Democratic City Convention was held in Tammany Hall, York-street, last evening, when the following nominations were made: *For Justice of Peace*—GEORGE L. FOX. *For Treasurer*—DAVID C. ATKINS. *For Auditor*—JOHN T. RUSCOE. There were two prominent candidates for the office of Comptroller, STEPHEN A. DONOS and DAVID T. MILLS. Pending the ballot for this office the Convention adjourned till 5 o'clock this evening.

Mr. BEACH presented a petition to the Legislature last week, signed by 1,600 Brooklyn people—the petition being 56 feet long—for the repeal of the law concerning Building Associations. Do the petitioners propose to wind up these Associations any faster than their members are already doing?

There is before the Assembly a bill for the organization of a Brooklyn Pure Milk Company. The people of Brooklyn can easier reach pure milk by the shorter method of putting a veto on the swill-milk establishments at their coming local election.

The brutal outrage committed on Mrs. LONG, the wife of a sea-captain, &c., duly chronicled last Saturday morning, turns out not to be so much of an outrage after all. The accused parties will doubtless be discharged to-day, as Mrs. LONG has absented herself.

MICHAEL MERAN and JAMES HOWARD, who were arrested on Saturday morning, on the charge of burglary and rape, preferred by GEORGIANA LONG, were discharged yesterday, the complainant not appearing.

A false alarm of fire was sounded about five o'clock yesterday. The engines were out, but no fight occurred.

The case of Dr. O. H. SMITH against BENJAMIN W. SHERVE, was continued in the Circuit Court, yesterday, and will, probably, be concluded to-day.

The Republicans and Americans, in the Sixth Ward, have united upon the following ticket: *Alderman*—Wm. H. Gale. *Supervisor*—George A Jarvis. *Assessor*—Richard W. Whipple. *Constable*—Isaac Skidmore.

The Americads in the Fourth Ward made the following nominations last evening: *Alderman*—Peter G. Taylor. *Supervisor*—Robert R. Story. *Constable*—Alexander Cashaw.

New-Jersey Items.

The Morris Canal was opened for navigation yesterday. The prospects for a heavy business on this Canal the coming Summer are unusually flattering, and the Company, in view of an expected increase in the coal business, have during the past Winter made a large number of repairs and improvements along the line of the canal.

THE RELIEF COMMITTEE.—The regular weekly meeting of the Jersey City Relief Committee was held at the City Clerk's Office yesterday morning, with Judge FINK in the chair. The Rev. Mr. VANDERBEEK, City Missionary, made his fifth weekly report. During the past five weeks relief had been given to 345 families, comprising about 650 adults and nearly 1,000 children. The Society's means are exhausted.

KICKED BY A HORSE.—A boy named WELTMAN, residing in South Third-street, Jersey City, was yesterday morning kicked by a horse in the stable of a grocer, in Grove-street, and had his arm and collar bone broken. His injuries are pronounced dangerous

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—MARCH 29.

$1,000 U. S. 6s '63	103½	170 Hudson River R.	27
2,000 U. S. 6s '68 comp.	113¾	50 do	s30 27½
12,000 Mo. State 6s	83¾	100 do	s30 27
18,000 do	83½	300 do	27¼
25,000 do	b60 83¾	300 do	27½
1,000 do	83½	250 do	b60 27½
5,000 Cal. St. 7s	87	150 do	s30 27¼
5,000 Iowa State 7s '68-105		100 do	s30 27
1,000 Tenn. State 6's '90.	89	100 do	s10 27¾
2,000 Read. R. Bds. '85.	67	100 do	b60 28
2,000 do	66	100 do	28
5,000 Ill. C. R. Bds.	89½	100 do	s60 27½
2,000 LaC. & M. L. G. Bds.	24¾	10 Harlem R. R.	13
5,000 do	24¾	150 do	13¾
2,000 Chi. & Rock I. b's.	95	100 Harlem R. R. pref	20
5,000 C. R. & Q. R. 1p c. bs	91	2200 Reading R. R.	s30 47
1,000 R. & M. N. E. 1st mt. bs	83½	1625 do	47¾
20 Bank of America	105	100 do	b30 47½
20 Chatham Bank	99	200 do	b60 48
45 Am. Ex. Bank	104¾	500 do	b30 48
27 Imp. & Trad. Bank	208	100 do	47½
5 Park Bank	96	600 do	48¾
90 Bank of Commerce	102	600 do	b60 49
25 U. S. Trust Co	103	200 do	48¾
100 Canton Company	23	100 do	s30 48
24 Del. & H. Can. Co.	110½	300 do	b60 48¼
50 do	110	25 Mich. Cen. Railroad	66¾
40 Penn. Coal Co	70	150 Mich. So. & No. I. R.	22
200 Cum. Coal Co	17¾	25 do	s5 22½
10 Pacific M. S. Co	79	200 do	s30 22¾
200 N. Y. Cen. R. R. stw	87	100 do	23¼
100 do	c 87	2250 Mich. So. & N. I. R. s.	43
100 do	87	50 do	s30 44¾
150 do	s30 87	50 do	s30 44¾
50 do	87¼	10 Panama Railroad	105½
100 do	87¾	15 do	105¾
50 do	b30 87½	50 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	b60 21¾
200 do	87¾	6 do	22¾
250 do	s10 87¾	50 do	22¾
25 do	s15 87¾	170 do	22¾
100 do	s30 87¾	100 do	b30 21
100 do	s60 87	50 do	b30 21¼
100 do	b40 88	500 Clev. & Toledo R. R.	44¾
150 Erie Railroad	c 23¾	31 C. & R. Island R. R.	78
1050 do	23½	200 do	78¼
100 do	s30 23¾	200 do	b60 78
530 do	c 23¾	100 do	s30 78½
100 do	s30 23½	110 LaC. & Mil. R. R.	9

SECOND BOARD.

$8,000 Ohio St. 6s '60	100	50 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	87¾
2,000 Ind. St. 6s	80	100 do	87¾
9,000 Missouri St. 6s	63½	200 do	s30 87¾
3,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. 7s	94	200 do	s10 87¾
1,000 Erie RR. 2d M. bds.	94	100 do	s60 87½
1,000 Sara. & R. R. 7s	93	200 Chic. & R. I. R. R.	75¾
1,000 R. RE. Co. 6s	80¾	200 do	s30 76
2,000 M. C. RR. 8 p. c. 1st M. Sg.	100¾	50 do	s30 75
2,000 do	100¾	150 Erie Railroad	24¾
25 D. & H. Ca. Co.	110	100 do	s60 25¾
10 do	110¾	50 do	25¾
50 Bank of New-York	102	100 do	b30 24
42 Pacific Mail St. Co.	73	100 Harlem RR.	13¾
70 do	73¾	200 Reading R. R.	b30 48
200 do	73¾	50 do	b30 48
25 do	73	200 do	48
100 Cumb. Coal Co.	18	200 do	47¾
150 Cen'l Imp't Co.	7¾	100 do	47¾
50 Read. Riv. R. R.	28	50 do	b30 47¾
200 do	28¼	50 M. S. & N. I. R. R.	23¾

[Advertisement.]

Insurance Companies of the City of New-York.

Capital.	Loss'd in '57.	Capital.	Loss'd in '57.
200,000	100	200,000	100
300,000	100	300,000	100